

# Hillsdale Standard.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1851.

For President.  
**WINFIELD SCOTT.**  
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

## TIMELY NOTICE.

Once more we call on those who have made "fair promises" to do as much as we can and see how their accounts stand. Notice is hereby given, that all accounts not paid or settled before the 1st of January next will be left for legal collection. One dollar and fifty cents, the advance price, will be received for the present year, if paid before the first of January; if not two dollars will be charged, and the accounts made out for collection.

As we are disgusted with this way of doing our patron, this will be the last one for the present, it is not only disagreeable to us, but to us, but to those who are prompt in their payments, we hope however they will forbear a little, as we are compelled for a great deal.

**Wanted.**  
On account—Wool, Hay, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, &c., until the 1st of January, after which cash will be exacted for all accounts then due.

**The Presidency.**  
The period is rapidly approaching, when it will be necessary for the great parties into which the American public is divided, to bring into the political arena, their respective candidates for the Presidency.

The critical posture of European governments, the influential position occupied by our own, and the discontent arising from the agitation of certain questions of home policy, combine to admonish us of future peril; and to indicate extreme necessity for dispassionate and sagacious action.

A wise, pure, and firm patriotism may be requisite in our next Chief Magistrate, to preserve us from collisions likely to occur abroad. And at home, a more commanding popularity than is usually possessed by the merely fortunate politician, may be necessary to rebuke the extravagance of faction; and to restrain the encroachments of excited sections.

It seems to us, a matter of paramount importance, for the Whig party to unite upon a candidate, whose sound discretion, inflexible integrity, and blameless private life, are recognized and acknowledged by all. And it seems essential to success, that a standard bearer be chosen, who will be respectful to all, yet above the division of any of the factions now struggling for supremacy. If we cannot achieve success with such a candidate, we should fail with any.

In our judgment, and we are confident that the opinion is concurred in by a large majority of the Whigs of this County; WINFIELD SCOTT possesses in an eminent degree, intellectual and moral fitness, for the responsible office of President of these United States. We have therefore placed his name at the head of our columns, intending thereby to advertise our Delegates to the National Convention, of the preference obtained by the Whigs of Hillsdale County in this matter.

## American and European Influence in Contact.

We commend to the attention of our readers the following article from the Buffalo Express. It is we fear, too true, although we hesitate to acknowledge it, even to ourselves; that any article for "meeting clothes" or gala-day dress, must be of English or French manufacture. Even articles African or Mexican would do, if anything was made there which we could use, without being ridiculed by our neighbors.

Not only is our Railroad iron manufactured and imported from England, but in many, very many cases, articles of which we have an abundance are imported and sold, in the Eastern cities especially at higher rates, than the vendors vaunting their superior quality, because they are "Henglish."

As the editor of the Express observes, "there is a charm in the old world" (and we may add in the name too) "which comes across the great waters, and tickles the ears of our people as with a pleasant melody. It is a species of enchantment, which robs them of their senses, their money and their property; we hope it will rob them of nothing further."

We hope the people have seen enough of this. At the next election let us substitute the cry of "Home and New World" meaning ourselves, for "Ome, Old World and Hengland," and the watchword and cry of "Home Protection and National Prosperity"—rally and elect men who will give the country a fair chance, in the great race for National preeminence and wealth.

With all our pretension to individuality—all our keen discernment and native shrewdness—all our boasted National pride—all our vaunted devotion to American institutions and interests, there is not a people on the civilized globe, so easily dazzled, gulled, and led captive by foreign influence, as this very independent, free and enlightened Yankee nation. There is a charm in the Old World which comes across the great deep, and falls upon our people with a potency that absorbs their good sense and leads them into temptation upon every slight provocation, and at every possible opportunity.

The power of European influence rests upon this nation, to-day, with greater weight than at any time prior to the Revolution. Our grandfathers knew how to be free, but we do not. They had the patriotism and the nerve to achieve independence, and sustain it by their blood and treasure, with the monarchies of Europe—paying tribute to their manufactures—aping their manners and customs, and drinking in the spirit of their insidious draughts, without any apparent consciousness or care for the result.

When, in the days of our infancy, it became necessary to pay tribute to Royalty to enjoy a cup of tea, rather than partake of it upon such terms, the fragrant plant was cast into the deep, and in its stead their beverage sought in the pure distillations of Heaven. In those days the American people grew their own flax, sheared their own wool, and spun and wove the cloth with which to adorn their persons and make them comfortable, rather than buy of the monarchies of the Old World. This much they did for consistency's sake, under the force of principle, an example, that it would be well for this generation to emulate.

However, times have changed. If the sire of an American independence could see this nation now paying Royalty on the head, while it pours into her lap the wealth of our soil, our minerals and our enterprise, enriching her for the very clothes that cover us from the storm and cold, to say nothing about the foreign gowns and luxuries that we sport, they would chide us for our folly, and warn us of the consequences of falling into such a state of careless and easy dependence. The silks that clothe our wives and daughters, the gloves that cover their delicate, laborless hands; the blouses and coats that bespeak them, are not of American, but European production—while we possess the material, the art, and the resources for producing the very same articles that we import, in those days, our "Henglish" cannot chide.

their sons in American cloths, or the daughters in American silks, morinos, de laines, or chintzes. These articles, to be acceptable and "in style," must be imported from France, England, or Germany. While the American soil affords an abundance of the best iron ore that God has planted in the bowels of the earth, we are building a net work of railroads over the surface of our country, and importing the rails from the forges of England. The question naturally suggests itself, "Why not manufacture these articles for ourselves? Why prefer an imported article to our own manufacture, at the expense of our own dearest interests? But one answer presents itself to our mind. It is because we are fast losing our nationality as a free and independent people.

## Panorama of the Hudson &c.

This splendid painting of the grand and impressive scenery, of this, the noblest of rivers, was exhibited at the Presbyterian Church for two days during the past week. This Exhibition ranks first among those that have ever visited our village, and we very much doubt whether it is excelled as an elegant work of Art by any Panorama extant. The Exhibition was well attended by our citizens at night and schools in the afternoon; all were delighted, and those familiar with the scenes represented seemed in ecstasies as they beheld in life like colors their former homes.

Mr. CRANE the proprietor of this grand painting has recently commenced exhibiting in our State. He informs us that he intends spending several months within our borders, visiting all of the cities and principal villages. While we would most warmly recommend this exhibition to all who have an opportunity to witness it, we would to the press throughout the State, commend Mr. Crane as being a gentleman—just such as we printers like to meet.

## Postmaster General's Report.

The report of the Postmaster General being so lengthy, we can only give a synopsis of the document, it is very able and business like.

The length of mail routes at the end of the fiscal year, was 196,299 miles; the annual transportation thereon, 56,272,352 miles and the cost of such transportation, \$3,421,754.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,349 miles; and the annual transportation thereon at 615,200 miles. The annual cost of this service is \$1,472,188, of which \$48,937 is paid by the Post-office Department, and \$4,923,250 is paid through the Navy Department.

The annual transportation within the United States exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,555 miles, at an increased cost of \$547,110.

The whole number of Post-offices in the United States, on the 30th day of June last, was 19,796. There were 1698 post-offices established, and 266 during the year.

The gross revenue of the Department for the fiscal year, including appropriations for frank and matter and foreign postage collected for, and payable to the British post-office, amounted to \$6,727,866 78.

The expenditures for the same period (excluding \$20,588 44 paid for mail service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1852 and 1853, and the amount paid to the British post office for foreign postages collected for, and payable to that office) amounted to \$6,025,566 79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of \$702,299 99.

The receipts for postages during the year (excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office amounted to \$6,345,747 21, being an increase of \$997,601 79, or 18.65 1000 per cent, over the like receipts for the preceding year.

The operation of the new Postage Law during its first quarter, shows a large falling off in the amount of postage received.

The surplus of the revenue now on hand is however so large, that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the Department is required, for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, will probably be found necessary. The postmaster recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department. He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to tender them more simple, and uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter.

It has been decided by the Post Office Department, that subscribers, who live in a county where a newspaper is published, are entitled to receive it free of Postage, though the post office through which they receive it may be out of the County in which they reside.

This is important to many of our subscribers, especially in the east part of the county.

## The following Address by Kossuth, to the people of the United States is published:

Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I have reason to believe rested in the hearts of the nation, I found it my duty to declare in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead in independence of Hungary, and the liberty of the European continent, before the great republic of the United States. My principal object, I repeat, is that every nation has a sovereign right to dispose of its own affairs. Friends of my cause, do not do anything to myself, not to throw difficulties in my way, and expressing sympathy for the cause, would prejudice it. It is with regret I feel the necessity of again making this appeal to the public feeling of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be friends of my cause, to give me credit of their sympathy, by avoiding every step which might entangle me in difficulties. And in respect to that rule which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix or be mixed up with any domestic concerns or party measures.

## Godey's Lady's Book.

This Book for January '52 is decidedly superior to any periodical published. It contains 100 pages of interesting reading matter. This standard Magazine commences the 44th volume and from the specimen number, it promises to take the lead among Magazines as heretofore.

Terms—One copy \$3. two copies \$5.

We furnish the Book and the Standard for \$4 a year.

A man was found at a late hour last evening nearly frozen, near the Hillsdale Mills, had not been accidentally discovered at that time, he would have perished. Caused by taking in heat to keep out the cold.

RATON COOK.—Yesterday morning at sunrise, the mercury fell to zero. At 9 o'clock, it stood at 9, and this morning at 14 below zero.

## Constructive Millage.

The Senators and Representatives of the United States, receive, as a compensation for their services, eight dollars per day for each day of the session, and for their expenses while traveling to and from the Capitol, eight dollars for every twenty days travel, reckoned by the most usual route. This allowance seems, at least, a liberal one, for above the necessary sum for an adequate compensation for their services. Taking into consideration the expenses incident to the station occupied by our legislators residing in Washington, the pay and perquisites may not be any too large. But there are "stealings in" connected with this legal compensation, against which it is time that the Press and the People should enter a most emphatic protest.

The case, as we find it stated in the New York Tribune of Oct. 21st, is as follows:

"The regular session of the last Congress terminated, by constitutional provision, on the 4th of March last. As a large amount of Executive business remained undischarged when Congress adjourned, the President, as is customary in such cases, was forced to call an extra session of the Senate. This session commenced at noon on the 4th of March, some eight hours after the regular session closed; and continued some ten days. All the old Senators, as well as the newly elected ones, attended the extra session. The latter class, three in number, who had come to Washington specially on that business, received, as they were entitled to, the usual allowance for the journey actually performed. But besides these, no less than Twenty-Five Senators, who had not budged an inch from Washington, nor traveled a mile to or from home, during the eight hours' interval between the regular and extra sessions, received from Constructive Millage, or in other words, to pay the expenses of journeys which they never performed, the large sum of Thirty-Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Dollars!"

The Tribune publishes the following list of the honorable Senators who shared in the "plunder," and of their several allowances:

Senators	Miles	Millage.
David R. Atchinson, Mo.	4,240	\$1,696 00
Solomon P. Bates, Ark.	4,520	1,808 00
Jerry Smith, Ala.	2,600	1,040 00
James Cooper, Penn.	450	184 00
Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa	3,600	1,440 00
Henry Dodge, Wis.	3,960	1,584 00
Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.	2,710	1,084 00
Solomon W. Downs, Lou.	5,600	2,240 00
Alphus Felch, Mich.	2,442	976 00
Henry S. Foster, Miss.	5,160	2,064 00
Wm. M. Gwin, Cal.	10,050	4,020 00
John P. Halle, N. H.	1,134	453 00
James H. Hamlin, Me.	1,476	590 00
Samuel Houston, Tex.	6,240	2,496 00
George W. Jones, Iowa	4,000	1,600 00
Jackson Morton, Fla.	3,340	1,336 00
Moses Norris, Jr., N. H.	1,180	472 00
R. Barnell Rhet, S. C.	1,270	512 00
Thomas J. Rusk, Texas	6,868	2,747 00
Wm. K. Sebastian, Ark.	3,800	1,520 00
James Shields, Ill.	3,354	1,341 00
Pierre Smith, Lou.	5,186	2,074 00
William Upham, Vt.	1,300	520 00
James P. Walker, Cal.	3,950	1,580 00
James Whitcomb, Ind.	2,082	832 00

Whigs in Italy.

Of these gentlemen three only are Whigs, one Independent, and the remaining twenty-one "Democrats." The name of one of the Senators in this State figure, we regret to say, in this list. If there can be any good reason given, or apology offered for his course in the premises, we should be glad to hear it. Unexplained, it seems to be nothing more or less than a gross violation of the letter of the law, certainly in violation of the spirit of the plainest principle of Right and Justice.

It is some satisfaction to know that Twenty-Four Senators refused to participate in the "plunder." Of these 24, fifteen are Whigs, and nine Democrats. We annex their names with the amounts which they might severally have drawn from the Treasury, if their consciences had been made as easy as those of their colleagues:

Senators	Miles	Millage.
George E. Badger, N. C.	610	\$245 00
John Bell, Tenn.	2,240	896 00
John M. Berrien, Ga.	1,520	608 00
James W. Brabury, Ms.	1,350	540 00
James D. Bright, Ind.	1,862	744 00
Andrew P. Butler, S. C.	1,398	559 00
Levin Cass, Mich.	2,162	864 00
Samuel P. Chase, Ohio	1,434	574 00
J. H. H. Clarke, R. I.	900	360 00
Henry Clay, Ky.	1,120	448 00
John Davis, Mass.	840	336 00
Jefferson Davis, Miss.	3,970	1,588 00
John M. C. Dawson, Ga.	1,550	620 00
Robert M. T. Hunter, Va.	2,200	880 00
Wm. R. King, Ala.	2,260	904 00
William H. R. King, N. C.	2,260	904 00
James M. Mason, Va.	285	114 00
Leah W. Miller, N. J.	564	225 00
James A. Pearce, Md.	268	107 00
Thomas G. Pratt, Md.	84	33 00
William H. Seward, N. Y.	1,108	443 00
Truman Smith, Conn.	720	288 00
Preble Smith, Del.	300	120 00
Joseph K. Underwood, Ky.	1,180	472 00

Loans in Italy.

It will be seen that although Senator King (the preading officer of the Senate) refused to take constructive millage himself, he must have signed a certificate stating that Senators were legally entitled to such amounts, as they filed from the treasury, else they never could have drawn a cent.

We hope that the people will remember that these filches, and by some party or legislative action, put a mark upon them.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

## To the Penitentiary for Life.

Brooks, who was lately convicted at Cleveland of murder in the second degree, has been sentenced to confinement for life. Brooks lost a valuable arm by one of the sub-contractors on the railway from Cleveland to Pittsburgh. He sought his revenge against the company, and after several efforts succeeded in so obstructing the rails as to throw the train off the track, and to kill one man and wound several others—persons who were in no way connected with his real or alleged injury. He was indicted, tried, and convicted of murder. The jury mitigated their finding to the second degree, which saved him from the gallows, but placed him in the Penitentiary for life. This finding and sentence is right. The finding is merciful to the guilty man. His case should warn all not to indulge in their vindictive malice by putting in jeopardy human life the lives of innocent persons.

Riot in Cincinnati.—The Journeyman Cabinet Makers of Cincinnati had a turn-out and strike last week growing out of an attempt to reduce the wages in Mudge's Bedstead Factory. Learning on Monday that some 13 had gone to work for Mudge at reduced prices, the journeymen from other shops to the number of some four hundred assembled in Pearl Street market house, and after listening to inflammatory speeches proceeded in a body to the factory of Mr. Mudge, and demanded that the men in his employ should quit work or receive the old prices. Mr. M. declined the terms or to allow them to enter the factory to converse with the men.

The mob then assaulted the building with bricks and stones, and the crowd soon increased to 1000. The Mayor arrived with a strong force. Several of the ringleaders were captured, and the rioters turned upon the officers. A desperate fight ensued, in which the rioters were used, and five men were wounded. The officers succeeded in carrying off the prisoners, about 25 in number, but were followed by the mob, who kept up a constant shower of stones and bricks. About half the prisoners were taken out the same evening. (Cleveland Herald, Dec. 6.)

## Free and Slave States.

The comparative progress of Slave and Free States, as shown by examples and history, that the States where slave labor is not tolerated, progress in a vastly greater ratio than those where that curse is allowed to hang upon the energies of the people. And in view of this fact, it would be the reverse of wisdom and philanthropy for any population, about settling out anew a State of this Confederacy, to insist upon themselves and their posterity that terrible incubus. Should such a thing be done we have no doubt in our own minds that it would be the part of wisdom, justice and a paternal regard for the interest of the people, for Congress to decline receiving that State, with a slave Constitution, into the Union. Whether, under the present Federal Constitution, and the prevalence of Slavery in a considerable number of existing States such a course would be expedient is perhaps a different question. When free territory is wrested from the control of the States and given over to Slavery, the progress of the representatives of freedom would be unquestioned. In the case of California, which the propagandists of Slavery propose to divide, to carry out their own purposes, we trust there is a power to put a stop to such designs.

We propose to present, at a simple view the difference in progress in wealth and population of our own State and the State of Arkansas, both of which were admitted in to the Union the same year:

## CENSUS OF MICHIGAN—1850.

Dwelling houses in the State	71,616
Families in the State	72,511
Whites	395,687
Colored	2,557

Total population	397,954
Farmers in cultivation	34,089
Manufacturing establishments producing annually \$500 and upwards	1,979

## CENSUS OF ARKANSAS—1850.

Dwelling houses in the State	28,252
Families in the State	28,416
Whites	162,068
Free colored	589

Total free population	162,657
Slaves	46,988

Total population	209,635
Farms in cultivation	17,758
Manufacturing establishments producing annually \$500 and upwards	271
Federal representative population	190,846

To this comparison might be added the educational advantages afforded in each, the number of rail and plank roads, and other improvements. Can it be doubted that the exposition in these respects would be even more decidedly favorable to the free State of Michigan?

## The Presidency.

The following, from the Cleveland Herald, accords with our views. GEN. SCOTT, and the untiring Whig, GEORGE JONES, of Tennessee, it appears to us would form a ticket unassailable, and upon which the great Whig Party of the Union could and would rally, with great unanimity. Each a host in himself, as men of ability and popularity—both deserving at the hands of their country—no two men (with the information we have,) would so well harmonize the seeming discord in our party and secure, by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, an overwhelming victory, as GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT and JAMES C. JONES; or, Tennessee.

The ensuing year will be one of exciting interest in political matters. The Presidential contest will be warm one, and although the State election this fall have gone with exceptional, adversely to the Whigs, we look forward confidently to success next November. This year the vote in nearly all the States has been very light, and the Whig strength has not been brought to the polls, or if brought to the polls, in too many instances it has been divided and weakened, I causes that will not exist in the national contest. In a few months the National Whig Convention will be held and candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency will be presented by the united Whig party of the Union. The signs of the time unerringly indicate, as we think, that GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT will be the Whig standard bearer, and with EDWARD BATES of Missouri, JAMES C. JONES, of Tennessee, or some other good National Whig on the ticket with the Hero who never lost a battle, the victories of 1840 and 1848 will be repeated in 1852. Under GEN. SCOTT there is every element of union, enthusiasm and success. He is eminently a National man, distinguished for his intelligence, experience, patriotism, and services as our successful Pacificator, and the great Captain of the age, and his election to the first office in the gift of the people would be but the just reward of a life devoted to the welfare and glory of the Republic."

The New York Tribune has an article on this subject—in which it disclaims having a candidate, and proposes a plan of its own for the selection or nomination of a candidate.—speaks of GEN. SCOTT, in the following just terms, and which cannot be gainsayed.

"As to GEN. SCOTT, we know him to be a thorough for forty years in the Army, he is informed with regard to the current history of public policy and public men of our country, than almost any other living man—a thoroughly honest, upright, law-abiding patriot, who would hang up his hat in the White House with a single minded resolution to serve the country to the extent of his ability."

(Det. Tribune.)

## Arrival of Lola Montes, Countess of Landsfeld.

This woman has obtained an unenviable notoriety throughout the world, on account of her romantic disposition and singular conduct arrived this morning upon the Great Western, by her agent, Mr. Edward Willis, brother of N. P. Willis, and several servants. She left Paris to meet the Humboldt, and traveled by way of Calais and Dover to London, where she remained two days to take leave of her friends. She started in conversation with us, that many things had been said of her by the American press, yet she is not the woman she has been represented to be; if she were handsome, she believes, would be still more numerous. She has been very lively during the whole passage, and she does not appear to be very favorable to Kossuth, whom she thinks is an austere and distant man.

Lola is not a masculine woman, but rather slim in her structure; she has a face of great beauty, and a pair of black Spanish eyes, which flashed fire when she is speaking, and make her, with the sparkling wit of her conversation, a great favorite in company. She has black hair, which curls in ringlets by the sides of her face, and her nose is of a pure Grecian cast, while her cheek bones are high, and give a Moorish appearance to her face.

She expresses herself fearful that she will not be properly considered in New York, but knows that a discriminating public will judge of her after having seen her, and not believe.—(N. Y. Tribune.)

The line of the railroad from St. Petersburg to Warsaw has been, by command of the Emperor, already marked out, and the earth works have been commenced.

Tax Boats.—The Empty State left Cleveland yesterday morning, bound down. The Nashville had arrived from Detroit, and the Queen City has arrived from below; at 4 o'clock there was no boat in Cleveland.

The Louisville left Sunday at 10 A. M. for Toledo, and will come to Detroit if she does not get caught at Toledo.—(Detroit Advertiser, Dec. 10 last.)

## Arrival of the Steamer America.

Arrival of the Steamer America, from Liverpool with dates 22d inst. Arrived at 12 o'clock midnight. The America brings 45 passengers, among them is G. B. Brooks the tragedian. Father Mathew was staying at Liverpool but intended to go to Ireland in a few days.

The Steamer Europa, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday the 22d inst. The Constellation correspondent of the Paris Constitutional, states in that paper of Thursday, that private advices from Targos brings news of fresh and terrible defeat sustained by the Russians in Circassia. No details are given but accounts agree that in stating that the Russians corps of the army was completely routed in the neighborhood of Drebes and lost all their guns, 28 in number.

ENGLAND.—Lieutenant Pica, has set out from London, on his expedition to the Pole sea in search of Sir John Franklin. The schooner Emma, John Steers, from New Foundland, was wrecked upon Bear's Bank on the 21st inst. The Captain, pilot and ten men drowned. The mate being the only one that escaped.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. R. J. Walker, at Manchester, on the 25th inst., and was attended by many distinguished gentlemen.

IRELAND.—The flood of emigration still pours towards America. On the 21st inst., departs of London merchants interested in the trade with Spain, had an interview with Mr. Labouchere, on the subject of the proposed emigration to Spain. He promised to subject every consideration.

FRANCE.—The National Assembly was engaged on Wednesday in consideration of debate on Municipal Bill, when the committee proposed an amendment, a three year's residence for persons not born in the Province.—A Bill drawn up by Louis Napoleon, for the suppression of octroi duties, was likely to be presented in a few days. A law restricting universal suffrage will be repealed. The Constitutional states that flagrant conspiracy against the President, Louis Napoleon, the editor of the La Presse, a socialist paper has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for articles published offensive to the President of the Republic.

Two Steamers came in collision at Marcellines, one of which sunk, and all on board perished.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid state that the Spanish Governor on demand of Lord How has pardoned 23 English subjects, who had taken part in the Cuban Expedition. Several thousand stand of arms had been shipped at Cadix destined for Cuba.

ITALY.—It is announced as the intention of the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany to resign.

DENMARK.—The perplexing question of Denmark and the Duchies appears as difficult of solution as ever. The ministerial crisis still continues.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Breadstuffs in fair demand, for wheat with an advance during the week of 1d per bush. Flour and Indian corn quiet. Macos & Sons quote flour at 4s 6d, and Corn is declined during the week.—Philadelph. Bulletin, Ohio and Canadian flour quoted at 18s 19s. Less inquiry for flour, fair demand for beef at low and irregular prices. Pork not wanted and shoulders nominal. Lard dull at 4s.

## Home and Woman.

Our homes, what is their corner stone, but the virtues of woman; and on what does social well being rest but our home? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the donors of our native dwellings? Are not our hearthstones guarded by the holy forms of conjugal, filial and parental love, the corner stone of church and state? more sacred than either, more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble, and our academies decay, let every public edifice, our halls of justice, and our capitals of state be levelled with the dust, but spare our homes. Man did not invent and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter, to cover in two hearts dearest to each other than all the world; high walls to exclude the profane eyes of every human eye; seclusion enough for children to feel that mother is a holy and peculiar name;—this is home; and here is the birth place of every virtuous impulse, of every sacred thought. Here the church and state must come for their support. Oh! spare our homes! The love we experience gives us our faith in an infinite good; the purity and disinterested tenderness of home is our fore-taste and our earnest of a better world. In the relations there established and fostered, do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends do we have the same compared with those who share a birth right gave us. One mother is worth a thousand friends—one sister dearest and truer than twenty intimate companions. We, who have played on the same hearth-stone, under the same lights of the same smile, who date back to the same scene and season of innocence and hope, in whose veins run the same blood, do we not find that years only make more sacred and important the ties that bind us? Coldness may spring up, distance may separate, different spheres may divide—but those who can love anything, who continue to love at all, must find the friends who share their heart, are wholly unlike any we can choose for ourselves, and that the yearning for these is the strongest spark in our expiring affections.—[Christian Enquirer.]

HENRY CLAY.—Did not attend the sitting of Congress the first day and I did not see him in the Capitol to-day. But, seeing him at his own room, I was pained by his general appearance. His mind is clear, vigorous and active as ever, but his physical powers have been greatly impaired since I last saw him. He is much thinner, looks older, and is less able to brave fatigue and exposure than he was even last March. He suffers continually from a dry hacking cough, which has eluded to and grown upon him for the last eighteen months, and sometimes causes him much distress. I do greatly fear that this is the very last session of Congress wherein his eloquent voice will be heard, and his potent influence felt in the Councils of the Nation